

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1829.

No. 49.

## CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## Federal Republican Ticket.

Assembly,  
JAMES M'SHERRY,  
JOHN F. MACFARLANE.  
Commissioner,  
HENRY MYERS, (Tyrona.)  
Auditor,  
JOHN STEWART.  
Director of the Poor,  
ROBERT MILHENY, SEN.

## Jackson Republican Ticket.

Governor,  
GEORGE WOLF.  
Senator,  
EZRA BLYTHE.  
Assembly,  
DAVID MIDDLECOFF,  
JAMES CLARKE.  
Commissioner,  
MARTIN CLUNK.  
Auditor,  
ISAAC ROBINSON.  
Director,  
ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

## Anti-Masonic Ticket.

Assembly,  
BERNHART GILBERT.  
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.  
Commissioner,  
THOMAS EHRHART.  
Auditor,  
JOHN LILLY.  
Director,  
JAMES M'KNIGHT.

## SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE NEXT CLASS OF THE  
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,  
WILL BE DRAWN ON  
Saturday the 17th Oct.  
SCHEME.

2	PRIZES OF \$10,000
2	" 5,000
1	" 3,908
10	" 1,000
20	" 500
41	" 100
41	" 60
82	" 50
82	" 40

Besides 30's, 20's, and 10's.

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,  
Other Shares in proportion.

A great variety of Lucky Numbers,  
for Sale at

**CLARKSON'S**  
HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, Sept. 29. td

## At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

**SAM'L EICHELBERGER,**

deceased, to accept, or refuse to accept the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and being severally called, and making no answer,

## The Court Grant a Rule

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: on Polly, Samuel, Susannah, intermarried with Henry Rudesell, Jacob, Ann, Catharine, and Lydia Eichelberger, and Grandchildren, the children of Adam Eichelberger, deceased, viz: Catharine and Elizabeth Eichelberger, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be held at Gettysburg for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to shew cause why the real estate of said dec'd should not be sold agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
GEO. ZIEGLER, C. J.

Sept. 29. it

CASH will be given at this Office for  
debt Union and Cotton RACS.

## DOCTOR H. SMYSER

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire Stock of

## DRUGS & MEDICINES, Paints & Dye-Staffs,

and intends continuing the Drug Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hands a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call. He has also obtained the agency for sale of

## BOOKS

& STATIONARY,  
and will keep always on hands *School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.*

DOCT. SMYSER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges.

Gettysburg, Sept. 15. tf

## NEW BOOK & STATIONARY

## STORE.

## JOSEPH JEWETT,

LATE of the firm of CUSHING & JEWETT, having taken the store formerly occupied by Shaw, Tiffany, & Co. No. 229, Market-St. Baltimore, has on hand an extensive assortment of CLASSICAL, MEDICAL, AND SCHOOL BOOKS, of every description—Also, Family, Pocket, and School BIBLES, in a great variety of bindings, and at various prices.

Royal Writing Paper,	Marble,	do.
per,	Tea,	do.
Super-royal, do.	Royal Printing Paper,	do.
Medium, do.	per,	do.
Demi, do.	Super-royal do.	do.
Post, do.	Imperial do.	do.
Cap Paper,	Medium do.	do.
Banker's Post,	Ironmongers' Paper,	do.
Wrapping Paper, &c.	per,	do.

Globes, Surveyors' Compasses, Mathematical Instruments, and an extensive assortment of STATIONARY.

J. J. being determined to sell as low as any house, either in this city, Philadelphia, or New York, would respectfully invite Country Merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, as well as the heads of Colleges, Academies and Schools, and the proprietors of public, social and private Libraries, to call and examine for themselves.

Baltimore, Sept. 22. 6t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ISABELLA BRANDWOOD, late of Franklin township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same without delay; and all those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID WILLS, Adm'r.

Sept. 29. St

## NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of JACOB RUMMEL, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county. Auditors to appportion the assets of said Estate amongst the Creditors of said Intestate; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Wm. Gillespie, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 21st day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place those who have claims are requested to exhibit them.

ALEX. RUSSELL,  
ROBERT SMITH,  
Z. HERBERT.

Sept. 29. tm

## New Goods.

## BT. GILBERT,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, & Queensware—

which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house.

Gettysburg, Mar 10

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the Creditors of ISAAC GREIST, deceased, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditors to appportion the assets of said Estate amongst the Creditors of said Intestate; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs,) on Saturday the 24th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place those who have claims are requested to exhibit them.

GEO. ROBINETTE,  
CHAS. KETTLEWELL,  
GEO. HARMAN.

Sept. 29. tm

## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

The following favorable account of the crops of grain, &c. in the Western country, is from the Cincinnati Advertiser of the 12th September:—

*The Crops.*—It is now near two months, since we stated that, from information that was continually pouring in upon us, there would be at least one million barrels more Flour made in the United States from the produce of this year, than ever had been from a year's crop.—We are now not only satisfied of the correctness of that estimate, (which by the way we have never seen called in question) but we have no doubt it will be *nearer two millions than one!* It is not only to the great abundance of the harvest that we look for this result, although in many instances it amounts to double the usual crop, but also, to the extraordinary weight and quality of the grain. We have seen it asserted in some of the eastern papers, that the millers of Rochester, in the State of N. York, have, by actual experiment, ascertained *that seventeen kernels of the wheat of the present season, produce as much fine Flour, as twenty-seven kernels of the last crop did!* Making a difference in favor of the produce from the growth of the present year, of upwards of fifty per cent.—From almost every part of the United States, we have accounts of the Indian Corn crop being equally abundant with that of the smaller grain. We saw some *new corn* a day or two since in our market, which was not only remarkable for the large size and length of the ears, but was filled out over the end of the cob with the most perfect grains. Potatoes and other roots, appear to have all yielded abundantly; the former are excellent in quality, and plenty at twenty-five cents per bushel.

*A Contrast.*—Scarcely has the earth covered the remains of the late General Ridgely, who, at his death, emancipated his slaves, ere an advertisement appears from his son, advertising for *thirty Slaves!* This is hardly respecting the deed of a parent.—*Poul.*

*Education.*—The first Public School growing out of the system of Public Education, adopted by the city of Baltimore, was to be opened on Monday last. The terms are *Four Dollars per year* for each scholar.

The foundation of a new city, to be called the city of Chesapeake, has been laid at the western extremity of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. A large and commodious hotel has already been built.

*Great Blast.*—Among the useful amusements on the Ohio Rail Road, are occasional cannonadings by great Granite Guns. A few evenings since, one of the enterprising Contractors, Mr. KELLY, had prepared for a magnificent blast by boring into a Rock on the bank of the Patapco—which mass had the appearance of giving work for some weeks. Coming to a thin stratum of sand, an excavation was made sufficient to receive three kegs of powder, with which quantity it was actually charged. The vent of the vein ran landward to the mountain, and thus secured the load. The effect was astonishingly fine; about 150 tons of rock were broken to pieces and removed; one mass of about four tons entirely crossed the river; effecting some weeks work in a few hours.

Balt. Gaz.

At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society of Hamilton county, Ohio, beautiful specimens of silk and rolls of fine white linen were exhibited, being the growth and manufacture of the State. Communications were made on the preparation of hemp, on the making of wine, and on the cultivation of wool—

Splendid cut glass decanters were displayed; and says the Western Review, all gave proof, that we need send neither to France for our wine, to Ireland for our fine linen, or to England for the richest samples of cut glass.

*Sugar from Beets,* is manufactured extensively in France. It was introduced from necessity under the "restrictive policy" of Napoleon, and is now continued, from choice and for profit. Pound for pound, the beet Sugar is said to equal, in saccharine matter, the best Sugar from the cane of the West Indies. *Fredonian.*

*The Laforrean method of Instruction.*—Our readers will recollect that, in the beginning of the present year, we published from a French paper an account of a most important discovery by Mr. Laforre, by means of which the reading and pronunciation of languages are taught in the space of from nine to forty hours. From the following paragraph which is copied from a Paris paper, it will be perceived that his theory is about to be rendered practically useful.

We understand that M. Laforre's system of education, called *stallégie*, for teaching to read in a few hours, has received the sanction of a commission, appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, to examine it, and the Royal Council of the University, and a circular has in consequence been addressed to the Rectors of all the Academies in the kingdom, prescribing its introduction into the elementary schools.

It cannot, we suppose, be long before the applicability of this discovery to general instruction will be tested by actual and extensive experiment; and in the event of its success, we hope to witness its early introduction into our Schools. *Balt. Gaz.*

The French have always been remarkable for inventions, calculated to promote ease and comfort at the table, and as fashions and the cut of garment would often annoy, their ingenuity seldom fails in applying a convenient remedy:—

It is now customary at dinner parties in Paris, where ladies assist, to hand round, just before sitting down to table, a pin-cushion, that the fair guests may *pin up their sleeves*, which would otherwise preclude the operations of the table. *lb.*

The New York Inquirer says there is a machine in operation in that city, which makes daily 25,000 bricks, being in operation 12 hours in each day. These bricks are ready for the fire the moment they leave the machine, and sell ready at from 5 to 8 dollars per thousand.

The operators take the clay immediately from the bank, and without the use of any water, throw it into an apparatus which cuts the large lumps and reduces them to a similar size.

This enables the clay to pass through a kind of hopper into the moulds of the machine, which are placed on a horizontal wheel: and as the wheel revolves, the clay is forcibly compressed into parallelograms of perfect form, so hard as to admit of being handled, and of being placed in the kiln for burning.

It is said that a building erected last fall with this brick, stood the severity of the frost equal to any brick whatever. *lb.*

*A novel method of Salting Cattle.*—Not fifty miles from the Chester Springs, Chester county, an eccentric lad was sent to the field to salt some newly purchased cattle. Accordingly he marched into the middle of them, with his right hand full of salt, and the usual call of "Sook! sook!" he approached as near as possible to each one, and with a farmer-like flourish of arm, he literally sowed the salt over the animals from head to tail, and trudged off, whistling "Lang Syne," seemingly unconscious of having salted the cattle according to orders.—*Literary Casket.*

*Cheap College.*—By a late catalogue of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, we perceive that the whole charge at that institution for tuition and boarding, for the whole collegiate year, is but 1 day & 2 dollars.

It is stated in a Warren [N. J.] paper, that three Pennsylvanians are digging near the Delaware for money.—They have excavated to the depth of 65 feet. They would better come nearer to the city and dig potatoes.—*N. G.*

ALBANY, (N. Y.) Sept. 12.

Something like a Riot took place yesterday, at the United Presbyterian church, corner of Fox and Chapel-streets. It seems that the anti-masons applied to the trustees of that church for liberty to use it, for the purpose of delivering an oration, &c. in commemoration of the abduction of Wm. Morgan. The trustees, by a regular vote, refused the request. But yesterday morning, some persons, members or trustees of the church, got possession, and opened the doors. A number of the trustees went and commanded them to retire, but they refused. Again, after the ceremonies had begun, the trustees commanded the persons present to leave the building, but the order was disregarded. A considerable number of persons were attracted to the place, and, at one time, apprehensions were entertained of scenes of turbulence; but happily, there were none. The affair may become a subject of legal investigation. We fear it will cause unhappy dissensions in the church. *Daily Adv.*

Wealthy people should make a point to pay particular attention to persons at labor. A false shame of being seen at work has been the ruin of many.—Times should be changed. People ought to be made proud of being usefully employed. All honest labor is meritorious.

To encourage the march of intellect in the Austrian dominions, a regulation has recently been established, interdicting any one from marrying, who cannot read, write, and show some knowledge of the common rules of arithmetic; and no master can employ a servant, who is not able to read and write.

It is stated in the London (Foreign) Quarterly Review, that Guerrero, the President of the Mexican Union, has a large portion of negro blood in his veins. The number of whites, Europeans and creoles, in that country, is estimated at one million; of Indians, at nearly four millions; of mixed races, nearly fifteen hundred thousand.

*Medical Advertisement.*—The following professional notice was stuck up in a public house, a few days ago, in one of our neighboring townships, and is copied verbatim et literatim et punctuatum from the original. We endeavor to assist in giving it circulation, for the benefit of the "Different Afflicted Cases Subject to the Human family." *N. Y. Eng.*

Fellow Citizens I Shall Devote All my time in Future in the practice of medicine & these that Call on me Shall be Attend with my best Exertions Those living At A Distance Calling on me for medicin Without my Attendance May fetch A viol of The patients water like wise A written Description Giving the patients age & name Describing the Disorder Asnear As possible then I will try to Deal To the Different Afflicted Subject to the Human family As is Dealt in North America I will take in Exchange for; my Service & medicine Epicok At 50 Cents pr pound; Indianturnip At 50 Cents Pr pound; Sweet Anis At 50 Cents per; pound Seneca snake Root At 50 Cents per; pound; I will Except of All kinds of Roots & herbs & barks & blossoms That is useful in medicines At A Reasonable price Delivered At my Shop Cured Dried & Clean August the 3d the 1829. Archetype Medical Botanist of America Dr Martin Late from pennsylvania

*A Phenomenon.*—In Manor-gardens, Chelsea, there is a boy, called William Stevenson, three years old, one half of whose body has been, from his birth, covered with sandy-coloured hair, nearly as thick as that which grows on his head, which it resembles greatly in appearance. The skin beneath is permanently tinged of a brown colour.—The appearance of the boy's body is so strange and hideous, that were it not for his very intelligent countenance, one might believe it to belong rather to a wild beast than a human being. The boy has been visited by surgical gentlemen of eminence, and consider him a most extraordinary phenomenon. *London Paper.*

*Not Hatched.*—A Lady in New London was a pretty woman from a child, the wheel of which passed over her breast. Her coat resisted the pressure and she was aged and ugly.

*Not Hatched.*—A Lady in New London was a pretty woman from a child, the wheel of which passed over her breast. Her coat resisted the pressure and she was aged and ugly.







## LATE & INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Boston of the packet ship *Amethyst*, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d ult., intelligence of a highly interesting character has been received.

### SEAT OF WAR.

The intelligence from the seat of war shows a rapid progress of the Russian arms. The accounts from Constantinople, on the other hand, do not indicate that spirit among the Turks which has been exhibited on former emergencies. The orders for a levy *en masse* have produced but 30,000 men, and these only from districts where there were a sufficient number of troops to compel the levy. The only drawback on the Russian successes, is the intelligence from Odessa that the plague was fast approaching that great depot of supplies for the Russian forces. Gen. Diebitsch on the 24th July had his head quarters near Burgas, at Cape Emin. Gen. Paskewitch on the 27th of June, captured the important city of Erzerum and the fortress of Hassan-Kale. Erzerum is the capital of Armenia in Asiatic Turkey, with a population of 130,000. Its capture opens all Asiatic Turkey to the Russians.

Official advices had been received at St. Petersburg, of the capture on the 27th June, of Erzerum, and the fortress of Hassan-Kale. At Erzerum, the Seraskier himself, and four other Pashas, were made prisoners, and 150 cannon had fallen into the hands of the Russians, of which 29 were taken at Hassan-Kale. The capture of this important city, in fact leaves Asia open to the triumphant Russians. The plague is fast approaching Odessa.

A letter from Odessa, July 27, says: "We learn by letters from Varna, that our army had completed on the 24th, the passage of the Balkan. Count Diebitsch had pushed forward his advanced posts as far as Cape Emin, near Burgas. Gen. Roth has established his head-quarters at Aidos."

Intelligence of another character had also been received, which had damped the public exultation, and created general alarm. It announced that the plague was fast approaching Odessa, and that decided cases of that tremendous disorder had occurred within three miles of that city. The inhabitants were full of consternation; all business was suspended, and as is customary in visitations of this nature, every family was provisioning themselves and making preparations for locking themselves up in their houses till the destroying scourge should have passed. Odessa is the grand depot whence all the magazines of the army were supplied, and if it be reduced to a desert for the space of a few months only, the legions now beyond the Balkan may be stopped for want of provisions in their victorious march, or delivered up helpless by famine into the hands of their enemies.

The London Courier notices that Erzerum was taken, and all those glorious advantages gained on the 9th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Pultowa. "Where fortune left the Royal Swede," a day celebrated in the annals of Russia. The Russians are now encamped for the first time on the banks of the Euphrates, with the fertile plains of Turcomania, the ancient Assyria, before them, and without an enemy to prevent their progress. Erzerum was the centre of all the forces and resources collected by the Turkish Government to carry on the war in defence of its Asiatic provinces.

"How far," says the Courier, "the Russians choose to proceed seems now to be left to their own will. Whether they will march over the ruins of Babylon to Bagdad, or turn down into Anatolia to threaten Constantinople from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, time will show, and the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas, or the obstinacy of the Sultan, must decide. But if European diplomacy stand not in lieu of arms, ere many months have elapsed, the mighty colossus of the Ottoman Empire may lie a wreck upon that earth which it once overshadowed with its power."

Upon the present condition of the affairs of the East, and the new relations between the other powers of Europe, likely to be produced by it, the London Herald of 19th ult. holds the following language: "The Herald is anti-Muscovite in its politics."

"It is said, though we know not upon what authority, that the Turks have manifested a decided inclination to open negotiations with Russia on the subject of peace. The report obtained some credit in the city among persons generally well informed, and it is certainly not at all improbable. Some, indeed, went so far as to say that an armistice had been entered into. To this we do not attach the least credit, for, though we can readily believe that the Turks, under existing circumstances, may be anxious to open negotiations, we doubt very much indeed whether the Russians are so pacifically inclined."

The truth is, the golden prize for which the Muscovite empire has been for ages playing, is now, according to all appearance, on the point of being won. We learn from Odessa that the Russian army had completed its passage over the Balkan—that formidable range of mountains which the friends of Turkey vainly imagined would oppose an insuperable barrier to its march on Constantinople. General Diebitsch, we further learn, has pushed his advanced posts as far as Cape Emin, near Burgas, while Gen. Roth has established his head-quarters at Aidos.

Now let any one look at a map of Turkey, and he will find that there is nothing to impede the march of the Russians to the capital of Constantinople, if we except Adrianople, which, for the sake of effect, they may leave unreduced in their rear. Burgas is not more than a hundred miles from Constantinople—a short distance, when are considered the immense extent that the Russians have already marched, and the great natural impediments which they have surmounted. It is true that, if the Turks possess the enthusiasm and love of country for which they were anciently so much distinguished, they may still make a most formidable resistance;—but this does not appear to be the case. The *levy en masse*, it is said, is very sluggishly executed, the people taking arms only in those districts where there are troops enough to compel them to military service; and of volunteers there are very few, if any at all. This, it is true, is the Russian version of the state of things in Turkey, but there is reason to believe that it is pretty correct. Such being the case, the question is, whether Russia will forego the glorious opportunity of conquering Turkey, that ancient and inveterate enemy, merely because one or two of the great European Powers may declare war against her. For our part we are inclined to answer, "No."

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### A FEW PLAIN THOUGHTS.

On Tuesday next, the voters of this County will be called upon to exercise their inestimable privilege of choosing their public servants. There are three Tickets before them, in a selection from which every man will, of course, exercise his unbiased judgment. The two old parties have, as is customary, their separate and distinct Tickets;—and a third ticket has sprung up, at the instigation of certain men, who have taken advantage of the existing excitement against the Masonic Institution, to further their own views—what ever these may be. The Federal Ticket of this County is certainly a good one;—and if no valid reason could be adduced, which would justify a desertion of it by the Federal party, it ought to receive the undivided support of that party. The question then arises—Is there any such reason? I answer—that, in my opinion, there is not. The leaders of the party who have given themselves the name of Anti-Masonic, have, to injure the Federal Ticket, dubbed it a "Masonic" one—and call upon all those who are opposed to Masonry to rally around the candidates which they have laid before them. Now, what has any Free-Mason to expect from Mr. M'Sherry and Mr. Macfarlane, different from Mr. Fahnestock and Mr. Gilbert? They are all independent of the Masonic Institution;—and as respects that circumstance, it certainly can be a matter of no moment to Masons, which of them should succeed. The two former gentlemen would watch as closely every movement which would infringe upon the civil liberties of the people, as the latter. What then is to be gained, by encouraging an opposition which goes to destroy the union of the Federal party? Nothing is gained;—and the party is weakened, and in fact broken up. This is the grand object in view by those who have raised this new ground of distinction. But will the Federalists of the county join in this attempt? They must see, for they are too intelligent to be deceived, the real state of the case;—and having seen it, I have too much confidence in their discretion, to suppose that they will lend their sanction to measures, of which the destruction of their party must be the necessary result. Upon the whole, then, I have every reason to believe, that the great body of the Federal party will join in the support of the Federal Ticket;—and check at once this glaring attempt to lead them astray from "the paths in which their Fathers have trod."

#### AN OLD FEDERALIST.

#### The State Road Ticket.

How did Mr. Macfarlane contrive to persuade the Elected Delegates to settle him on the Masons' Ticket? A few facts will show. The Masons of the Borough had elected two Delegates, one of whom was an Anti-Mason, and expressly declined serving as a Federal (Masonic) Delegate, and gave notice to that effect after his election as well as before. Between the time of his election and the day fixed for meeting, Mr. Macfarlane, his neighbor, came home, and the Delegate was prevailed on to serve. Mr. Macfarlane was one of the Commissioners appointed by Mr. M'Sherry, to locate the State Road through this County. In Menallen township, several routes were proposed, one of which leads through the farm of SAMUEL B. WARE. On Friday or Saturday, Mr. Macfarlane and the other Commissioners located the road to suit Mr. Wright's views, and on the following Monday, Mr. Wright came on as a Delegate, and settled his friend Mr. Macfarlane on the State Road Ticket. This is a bargain and sale, but this looks as if they undid each other. Let Mr. Macfarlane consider the subject, and if they expect a review of said road, they will take care not to elect John F. Macfarlane and James M'Sherry.

#### MENALLEN.

[The charge which the above writer makes knows but little of his character, or that he is determined to carry his point, without re-

gard to the means. Every man who is acquainted with Mr. WRIGHT, knows that even suspicion of intrigue or any dishonorable conduct cannot be attached to his character;—and such an accusation can have no other effect than to show that desperate cause the person is engaged in, who makes it. And why was this charge reserved, until no opportunity was left to answer it, before the election, where Mr. Macfarlane was a candidate? This very circumstance condemns it. Whether those gentlemen may deem the above article worthy their notice and a reply, we cannot say;—but every person who knows them, and sees the object the writer has in view, will be completely sensible of the injustice of the charge. As to Mr. Macfarlane's nomination, we know that it was not only unexpected, but was far from being desirable by him at this time;—so that the idea of his intriguing for office is preposterous. The Delegate mentioned in the above article supports the Federal Ticket, whatever opinions he may entertain upon the subject of Masonry. He is not disposed to sacrifice his party at the bidding of any man.

#### A few facts relative to the desperate means made use of to sustain Free Masonry.

The Masonic Ticket (James M'Sherry and John F. Macfarlane) was settled by eight men only. The residue of the County was not represented at all in the meeting. Mr. M'Sherry well knew that he had not been nominated by the Federal party, but by a faction of Free-Masons. He consulted his country friends, and went to Gettysburg on the day of the Democratic Delegate meeting, with a determination to decline being a candidate. He so informed one of the Delegates who settled him. He was, however, prevailed on to wait until the Anti-Masonic Ticket should be settled, before he reduced his determination to writing. He went home, and by the next Thursday's mail wrote a letter to one of the Borough Delegates, declining to be considered a candidate for the next legislature. These are facts which can be proven;—and, if denied, let the letter be published. And why is it withheld? Have the Free Masons prevailed on Mr. M'Sherry, still to suffer his name to remain on the Ticket, to help out their sinking cause? If they have so much influence with him, we might as well vote for a Free-Mason as for him.

#### GERMANY TOWNSHIP.

[As there will be no opportunity for a reply to the above, this being the last paper before the Election, the Editor feels it his duty to remark, that the charge of Mr. M'Sherry being settled by a faction of Free-Masons, is incorrect, as there was no Mason in the Delegate meeting;—nor no one who was under the influence of Masons;—but all firm and decided Federalists, anxious for the preservation of their old and honorable party against the attacks of disorganizers. The Editor would also remark, that the Free-Masons never had any communication with Mr. M'Sherry at all upon the subject of his being a candidate, either verbally or by letter;—and do not even know his sentiments upon the subject of Masonry. To dub him a Masonic candidate, is but one of the desperate means used by the breakers-down of the Federal party to further their cause;—they know that he is no Mason, nor under Masonic influence;—but they raise the bug-bear of Masonry to injure him, if it were possible;—but it will not do;—their schemes are seen through by the People.]

There appears to be great exultation evinced by certain men, at the result of the Inspectors' election on Friday last; and it is proclaimed at every corner as an "Anti-Masonic triumph," for the purpose of having an effect. Now the fact is, that there were but 140 votes polled, out of above 200 in the borough;—that every exertion was made by those men to get out all their force; and but little on the opposition; that neither of the candidates were Masons;—and that no Mason interfered with the voters at the election, as far as our observation extended. But they will find on Tuesday next, that there are yet left on the turf, some who pride themselves on the name of FEDERALISTS.

#### FEDERALISTS.

The crisis has arrived, when you will have to decide, whether your venerable, and highly respectable name and party are to be given up and sacrificed, to gratify the whims of aspiring men;—or whether you will hoist the Federal Banner, and combat under it, as you have been wont to do, victoriously. If you will not vote for a Freemason, when he is up for office, tell him so by your vote;—but do not now sacrifice your party, when there is no Masonic candidate. To the polls, then, all who are proud of the name of Federalists, and show those who are endeavoring, if it lay in their power, to deceive you, that you see through their shallow schemes. With the Federal Banner streaming over us we must be triumphant. Huzza for the OLD FEDERAL PARTY! ONE WHO THINKS FOR HIMSELF.

#### CONFEEEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Conferees of the Counties of York and Adams, convened at the house of Mrs. Emig, Innkeeper, in the borough of Hanover, on Friday 25th September, 1829; the meeting was organized by the selection of GEORGE SMYSE, of Gettysburg, as Chairman, and appointing ELLI ORVANSKY, of Hanover, as Secretary. The following Conferees were present: Adams County—George Smyse, Martin Clunk, and James Clarke. York County—Samuel Farnestock, John Overdeer, and John B. Wentz.

Resolved, That having confidence in the talents and integrity of EZRA BLYTHE, of Adams county, we recommend him to the support of the Democratic Republicans of York and Adams counties, as a suitable candidate for Senator, at the ensuing election. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of the Senatorial District.

GEORGE SMYSE, Chairman. ELLI ORVANSKY, Secy.

HAVING been nominated, by the Anti-Masonic Delegate Meeting of this County, as their Candidate for Senator, I take this opportunity of informing my friends and fellow-men as such.

G. SWENEY.

Sept. 23d, 1829.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Latimore, Sept. 28th, 1829.

A consistent and moderate opposition has been considered by the wisest legislators, a happy safeguard of the liberties of a Republic. They contend

that it is better that party spirit should sometimes burn with zeal and animation, rather than a free people should sink into apathy and indifference. Where there is opposition, we find each voter, as a sentinel, watching upon the ramparts of his country's freedom; but when it dies away, a whole nation does not look unlike a careless and indolent army, sleeping upon their arms whilst the enemy is in sight.

Establishing then as an axiom, that party spirit is of incalculable value, not only as a stimulating principle to start an inquiry into the character of each candidate for office, but also of exciting a proper jealousy of our own rights—how forcible and interesting are the above remarks to the Federal party of this County. Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the citizens of this county rallied around its standard, whenever danger or necessity called forth the patriotism of the people. Years however have elapsed, since a difference of opinion upon the rational policy of the country caused a division in the ranks of the old Federal party. Many have not ceased to recollect, how bitterly that contest was waged, and the enthusiastic violence which characterized the rising Democratic party. It is needless to speak of the struggle which convulsed this State. The new party appealed to the passions of the people, and were successful in their designs. This county remained firm; and as it is well known, at the election of Gen. Hiester, we had a majority of above eleven hundred. Since that time, our opponents have resorted to less open, but more effectual means; they have acted quietly but insidiously; they have appealed to the charms of office, and many listened to the insinuating spell: they have scattered firebrands into our ranks, under the pretext of destroying all party considerations;—and yet those very men, who disclaim so loudly against party considerations, never have (and, if put upon their oaths, could not deny it) voted for a Federalist, unless upon particular occasions, with an expectation of dividing the party, through some popular candidate for office.

That they have been thus advancing, and we as rapidly receding, needs no further evidence than the state of our polls at the last Election. And the inquiry which the author of this essay wishes to make from every Federal Republican is—whether these things shall continue, whether we shall continue to expect from other men, those they choose—men who take advantage of local partialities, and, in conjunction with public prejudices, strangely receive the support of the Federal party, though they are acknowledged Democrats.

Let these interrogations receive the reflection of every Federal Republican; and let them decide, whether we shall tamely submit, or independently claim our prerogative in this County;—and choose a more convenient season to prove our Anti-Masonic principles at the polls.

#### AN ANTI-MASON.

P. S. Happening to look over the Anti-Masonic Ticket, and discovering that of the three first candidates on it, there were two Democratic Jackson Anti-Masons, and one Federal Jackson Anti-Mason, is the circumstance which gave rise to the above reflections. Nor could I but remember, that the majority of the County last year was Federal Administration;—and now to be called upon for the very persons who opposed them, and one of them too a deserter from their own party, could not be considered a very respectable compliment. Would it not have been a greater inducement to us, to have had at least one candidate from amongst our own ranks, to bring out our Anti-Masonic principles?

#### COMMUNICATION.

Huzza for the People, vs. Free-Masonry.

At the Inspector's election in Gettysburg, all the parties, Free-Masons, incorruptible Federalists, and exclusive Democrats, all united to put down the Anti-Masonic Ticket. The people decided as follows:

Anti-Masonic Ticket.	Masonic Ticket.
Inspector, ROBERT SMITH, 75.	Inspector, M. C. CLARKSON, 64.
Assessor, ADAM SWOPE, 74.	Assessor, JACOB ZIGLER, 64.

Anti-Masonic majority—12. Let the people through the County stick to the Anti-Masonic Ticket;—throughout and their Ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority. We should have no splitting or scratching of tickets. Don't trust our opponents; they will form a coalition against us. They care nothing about Federalism or Democracy. Their grand aim is to crush Anti-Masonry. Let the people arouse and protect themselves. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The writer of the following does not, certainly, stop at any means, however daring, which he may imagine will help his cause. He must think the people gullible, indeed, when such tales could have any effect.

#### FOR THE SENTINEL.

To the Freemen of Adams County. An election is fast approaching, the result of which will confirm more strongly the dominion of Free-Masonry over you, or shake it to its centre. If the Anti-Masonic Ticket, settled with the avowed object of eradicating this Secret Association, should succeed, then Free-Masons will tremble for their ambitious and mercenary prospects, and their institution will droop and die;—for ambition and private gain is the food which sustains it. If that ticket should fail of success, Masonry will triumph in your weakness, and rivet her chains more securely around you.

In order to ascertain whether Free-Masonry is an object which ought to command the zealous attention of freemen, and the zealous opposition of Christians, let us briefly inquire into some of its objects, its obligations, and its ceremonies. One of its fundamental principles is that all its acts, its resolutions, and its designs, are to be forever hid in darkness, and wrapt in impenetrable secrecy. All its members are bound by the most solemn and terrific oaths, under the most bloody penalties, not to disclose any of its secrets. And why is this? If the object of this Institution is a laudable one—such as aimed at the good of society; if it recognized none but lawful means, and lawful objects, why all this array of awful oaths, and deathful penalties, to prevent the discovery of such innocent designs? No man acquainted with the motives of human action, none but driving idiots could believe, that all this ingenuity would be exercised to guard against the discovery of praise-worthy acts and objects. The penalty for disclosing Masonic secrets, is DEATH in its most revolting shape. The importance to Masons of the secret to be kept, must consequently be in proportion to the penalty. And what is there, whose secrecy is of such vast importance, unless it be some dark conspiracy, which, if known, would bring down a severe punishment upon its authors? How can the moralist and the Christian reconcile it to his own conscience? The oaths which Free-Masons take, are unauthorized by law. Do not Free-Masons then take the name of God in vain, and do not the principles of the Institution enjoin and sanction it? They swear to assist each other, "RIGHT or WRONG." Knights Templar, before they take the oath, perform the ceremony of administering the Sacrament to the candidate. And in order to make it more impressive, they compel him to drink wine out of a human skull.

It is said, that in the ceremonies of the order of the Knights of the Red Cross, Free-Masons go through the ceremony of trying Our Saviour, finding him guilty, and sentencing him to be executed. These things, it is true, are known only to the higher orders of Masons. But they are sanctioned by the principles of the Institution. Let sober-minded men think of these things. If they approve of them, let them vote the Masons' Federal or Democratic Ticket. If they disapprove of them, they will be found voting the Anti-Masonic Ticket.

#### NO NEUTRAL.

#### COMMUNICATION.

The Masons' Federal Ticket. James M'Sherry. John F. Macfarlane. The Masons' Democratic Ticket. David Middlecoff, James Clarke. The Peoples' Anti-Masonic Ticket. Bernhart Gilbert, Samuel Fahnestock.

It is to be hoped that no true Anti-Mason will vote for either of the candidates on the two first named Tickets, although some of them may not be Masons. "Those who are not for us are against us." All who do not vote the Anti-Masons' Ticket, favor and assist Free-Masonry, although some of them, no doubt, will do so unconsciously. TRUE BLUE.

From the Village Record. Hear an old Seaman!

The storm is up—Whew! how the wind whistles! how the storm drives! Where shall we find safety? Heave out the old federal anchor! That's it, my hearties! With this the gallant ship rode out many a heavy gale.—The best bower anchor! Huzza for the old federal anchor! till the storm ceases, the have clears away, and we see better where to steer. "Fall to! ye'rey, or we run ourselves a ground; Cheerly—cheerly, my hearties; yare, yare."

NEE PLEAST VOLUNTEERS! Tomorrow the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock, M. Those who were formerly members, and the present ones, are expected to deliver up their

GEO. ECKENRODE, 1st Lieut. Oct. 6.





## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, OCT. 7.

**During Act.**—The Banking-room of the "Bank of Gettysburg," was broken into on Saturday night last, by a hole made through the wall, under one of the windows, fronting on the public street. The villains being foiled in their object of fingering the money, which was all completely secured, retired without disturbing a paper. A statement by the Officers of the Bank will be found in the next column.

### Late & Important from Europe.

The packet ship Napoleon brings to the N. York editors, Liverpool papers to the 26th, and London to the 24th August, inclusive. The intelligence from the seat of war by this arrival is highly important. It appears that the Russian General Diebitsch, having been reinforced at Aidos with the corps of 12000 men which had been landed at Sizobol, followed the Turks to the town of Kirk Killisen, twenty French leagues from Constantinople. Here a great battle took place, in which the Turks were defeated and dispersed, and the Russian army was left without any obstacle to oppose its march to Constantinople. It would seem to be the bold purpose of the Russian Commander to leave Adrianople on the right, and keeping along the sea, with his left sustained and provisioned by the fleet, to march directly upon the capital. If the commander at Adrianople shall take as much time to fathom the movements of his enemy as he at Schumla did, Count Diebitsch will be in sight of Constantinople before the troops at Adrianople begin to move. Already, according to accounts from Vienna of the 10th August, in anticipation of the approach of the Russian Army to Constantinople, many of the wealthy inhabitants of that Capital had removed their property, and made preparations for proceeding to Asia. The friends of the Janissaries had begun to show themselves at Constantinople, and had set fire to the Greek suburb of Pera. Fifteen hundred houses had been destroyed in the conflagration. All accounts seem to concur in the fact, that in consequence of some dextrous manœuvres on the part of the Russians, and some negligence, perhaps, on the part of the Grand Vizier, affairs have taken a favorable turn for the invading army, and the expectation of the Turks that they should keep their enemies at bay on the north side of the Balkan for another campaign at least, have been frustrated.

### PURCHASE OF TEXAS.

This important measure is calling forth the sentiments of different Editors, as to its policy. A number have taken their sides positively upon the question—others are yet feeling their way.—Of the former class is the Editor of the Village Record, who concludes nearly two columns of remarks, with the following:—

"On the whole we, as at present advised, strongly reprobate the notion of adding any new Territory to this Union, or increasing the public debt.—It would, we are persuaded, be hurtful to Pennsylvania, in her landed—agricultural, and manufacturing interests.—Deeply and fearfully would it prove injurious to all the free states, in giving to the South such an immense preponderance—opening such a wide field for the extension of Slavery, and on the whole, the project seems to us opposed to the soundest principles of humanity and policy.

These are our FEDERAL REPUBLICAN notions. We spread abroad the FEDERAL BANNER. It waves bright in the sunny Heaven! We

"The glorious standard launch again To meet another foe— And sweep—through the deep While the stormy winds do blow."

But what can we do divided? How many and strong, and earnest persuasives are there to UNION, Federal Republicans, on the old platform!

An able writer in the same paper upon the present state of politics in Chester county, concludes his essay with the following good advice, which we have copied, as peculiarly applicable to our state of affairs:

"My deliberate advice, therefore, fellow citizens, is, to UNITE FIRMLY—support the good old FEDERAL TICKET—keeping in the ancient safe paths of OUR FATHERS, that ALL MAY BE WELL."

The first battle between the Mexican troops under Gen. Santa Anna, and the invading Spaniards, took place on the 22d Aug. and terminated in favor of the latter. However, the Mexican force was rapidly increasing at the last accounts, and there was little doubt entertained, but that the Spaniards would be taken or destroyed.

It is asserted in the "Union Times," of the 16th ult. published at New Berlin, in Union county, in this state, that the late Governor, Simon Snyder, was a Free-Mason—and the "Last Masonic Governor of the State." The Union Times is edited by George A. Snyder, Esq. son of the late Gov. Snyder, and therefore his statement must be true.

**A good Crop.**—Mr. JOSEPH SNEERING, Sen. of Conowago township, in this county, has raised this year, from one acre of ground, four hundred bushels of Potatoes.

Notice has been given to the Canal Commissioners of this State, that the money appropriated at last session has been all expended. It is said the Governor will convene the Legislature as soon after the Election as possible. Queer times are approaching.

It is a fact, which speaks much in favor of the Hon. George Wolf—that he has been a candidate before the people of this State, for Governor, for more than 6 months; and not a charge has been made against his public or private character. But few candidates for public office have escaped so well.

**France and Hayti.**—"The Courier des Etats Unis," of the 19th ultimo, contains the interesting news of the final ratification of the French and Haytien Treaty; the full acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti, and the establishment of commercial intercourse between the two nations, upon the principle of perfect reciprocity.

### ITEMS.

The second No. of the Journal of Health, printed in Philadelphia, has been received. It bids fair to be an interesting publication.—A New-Orleans date of the 7th Sept. says "the sickness, far from diminishing, seems every day to increase in malignity," and that its ravages are extending to the country.—The South Sea exploring expedition is to sail, it is stated, sometime this month.—Letters have been received from Com. PONTIER, says the Upland Union, which state positively that he will return home this month—so that the report of his arrest was no doubt unfounded.

### DIED.

On Sunday night last, Mr. Henry Steffy, son of Mr. Jacob Steffy, of this borough, in the 22d year of his age.

Yesterday morning, very suddenly, a child of Mr. David Kitzmiller, of this town, aged about 6 months.

In Catawissa, Ohio, on the 31st Aug. Charles, aged 19 years; on the 10th Sept. Magdalena, aged 16 years; on the 12th Sept. Michael, aged 7 years—children of Peter Hartzell, Jr.; on the 14th Sept. Christina, wife of Peter Hartzell Jr. aged 43 years; and on the 8th Sept. Peter Hartzell, Sen. aged 80 years—the four first of dysentery, the latter of apoplexy.

Departed this life, on Wednesday morning, the 9th Sept. CAROLINE ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. Orbison, Esq. of Huntingdon, in the 19th year of her age.

### Attempt to rob the Bank.

ON Saturday night, between the 3d and 4th inst. a most daring attempt was made to rob the Bank of Gettysburg. The villain or villains succeeded in breaking a hole through the front part of the Banking house, to the left of the door, and immediately below the window, on a level with the floor. The brick in this part of the wall had, by some means or other, been somewhat loosened from their cement, and thus facilitated the entrance of the burglars. A hole sufficiently large for a man to enter was made in the wall; and from traces inside, it appears that they entered and searched the counter and drawers. The Directors, however, are happy to state, that the villains, although successful in procuring entrance, were totally disappointed in their hopes of booty, not a single dollar having been taken—as we have counted all the money on hand. All the money in the banking room had been removed to the vaults in the evening, agreeably to custom; and nothing was left for the depredators, except some counterfeit bank-notes, and none of these were taken; and the vaults are so strong and massy as to be utterly impregnable.—The next morning the breach was immediately repaired, and such additional means of strength and security adopted, as will render it impracticable to obtain entrance without creating an alarm.—The most prompt and efficient measures will be taken to discover and bring to condign punishment the unknown depredators.

The Directors of the Institution have thought proper to make this statement to the public, in order to prevent groundless alarms, and the circulation of false reports.

By the Board of Directors,  
G. SMYER, Pres't.  
T. STEVENS,  
R. SMITH,  
S. FAHNESTOCK,  
WM. MCLELLAN, JR.,  
J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.  
Gettysburg, Oct. 5th, 1829. 2t

28 20 21 12 38 56 26 14 55  
Were the Numbers drawn in the 11th class U. Canal Lottery.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Hanover, informs those who are indebted to him on Book accounts, that his Books have been left in the hands of GEORGE KERR, Esq. for collection.—As it is necessary that they should be closed as soon as possible, those indebted will do well to call and settle their accounts, and thus save costs, as further indulgence cannot be given.  
GEORGE SWOPE.  
Oct. 6. 6t

### STOVES.

THE Subscriber has on hand, at his Shop in Baltimore-street, a large and handsome assortment of STOVES, both of Pine Grove and Maria Furnace: likewise two kinds of

### Cooking Stoves,

one kind from Maria Furnace, and a new pattern from Pine Grove—all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices. He still continues to carry on the

**Saddling, Coach, & Harness MAKING,**

and will thank the Public and his Customers to call on him, as he is desirous to accommodate them in the most punctual manner.

DAVID LITTLE.

Gettysburg, Oct. 6. 3t

### ATTENTION, THE MILITARY!

THE Commissioned Officers of the 80th Regt. P. M. will meet for exercise, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock precisely.

The Volunteer Companies attached to the Regiment, viz. The Gettysburg Troop, the Gettysburg Guards, the Columbian Guards, the Columbia Independent Infantry, Liberty Riflemen, and Mountpleasant Riflemen, are requested to parade on the same day with the Officers.

A punctual attendance of the Officers is expected, as the places for the Spring Parades of the Battalions will be determined upon.

M. C. CLARKSON, Col.

Oct. 6. tp

It is expected the Brigade Inspector will, on that day, deliver the Rifles to the Mountpleasant Riflemen, and the Swords & Pistols to the Troop.

### ATTENTION!

THE Militia Officers within the bounds of the 90th Regt. P. M. together with the Volunteer Companies attached to said Regiment, are requested to meet for exercise at Dillstown, on Saturday the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in order.

J. L. NEELY, Col. Com.

Oct. 6. tp

### Five Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber, in Hunters-Town, Adams county, on Tuesday the 29th September, an indentured Apprentice to the Carpenter business, named

JACOB STALLSMITH,

about 5 feet 4 inches high, stout built. Had on, when he went away, a blue coat, a pair of cord pantaloons, a new fur hat, and other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person delivering him to the subscriber.

JESSE MARK.

Oct. 6. 3t

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at Public Sale, on Thursday the 29th day of October, inst. at the late dwelling-house of ELIZABETH SWENEY, deceased, in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. the following Property, viz.:

A VARIETY OF  
Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

including one large ten-plate Stove, a Case of Drawers, Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, &c. Also, one Horse, 12 head of horned Cattle, about sixty pounds of good Wool, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale, by

JAS. D. SWENEY, }  
JOHN SWENEY, } Adm's.

Oct. 6.

Also, at the same time and place, The Subscribers will offer for Sale, one Horse creature, Corn, Oats and Buckwheat by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Cornfodder by the 100 sheaves, Grain in the ground, a Waggon, Plough and Harrow, &c.

Terms at sale, by

JAS. D. SWENEY,  
JOHN SWENEY.

The Subscriber will also offer for Sale, at the same time and place, His Interest in the FARM, belonging to the heirs of JAMES SWENEY, deceased, lying in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. 1 1/2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike road leading from Gettysburg to Muncasburg.

JAS. D. SWENEY.

Oct. 6.

### A FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for Sale, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, three-fourths of a mile from the Baltimore and Gettysburg turnpike, and three miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of John and Jacob Diehl, containing

152 ACRES,

Of PATENTED LAND, of a good quality, well improved: a large proportion of Timber-land, and 10 Acres of first rate Meadow. The land is well watered, having water in almost every field, and a well of water at the door.— There is a good



House and Barn;

an Orchard, and other Fruit Trees.— This property will be sold on accommodating terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

ROBERT YOUNG.

Oct. 6. 3t

### I Offer for Sale, MY FARM,

SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, 1/2 mile north of the Baltimore and Gettysburg turnpike, three miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of Robert Young and Jacob Diehl, jun. containing

218 ACRES,

Of PATENTED LAND, well improved, and of a good quality. There are 100 acres of good Timber, with a due proportion of Meadow—well watered, having a never-failing spring at the door, and a running pump in the barnyard. The improvements are a



Stone House, and Stone

Bank Barn, and Stone Spring-house—all new: also, a TENANT HOUSE, with a never-failing spring, two young Orchards, and other Fruit Trees.

This property will be sold on accommodating terms to suit the purchaser, by the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN DIEHL.

Oct. 6. 3t

### PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 26th of October, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

### A Tract of Land,

Situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Fickes, Daniel Fickes, G. Himes, and others, containing

93 ACRES

and allowance. There is a large quantity of first rate Meadow. The improvements are a



Log House, Log Barn,

and Spring-house.— To be sold as the Estate of CONRAD HANES, dec'd. Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JACOB HANES, Adm'r.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Oct. 6. ts

If not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 30th of October inst. on the premises,

### A VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James McCleary, Abraham Scott, and others, containing

190 ACRES,

about 80 of which are well timbered, and the rest in good cultivation, and as good as any in that part of the county. The improvements are a



two-story House, part

Stone, and part Log, and a brick bank Barn, with a number of choice fruit trees of all kinds; the farm is well watered. Any person wishing to view the property, will be shown the same by David Bosserman, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given by

JACOB BOSSERMAN.

Oct. 6. 3t



SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 24th of October inst. on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M. the

Life Estate of Geo. Resser in a Lot of Ground,

situate in the town of Berlin, Adams county, and known on the plan of said town, by No. 59, on which are erected, a



two-story Log Dwelling

House, log Stable, with a Hatter-shop, and a well of Water.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Oct. 6 1829.

### TO ALL CONCERNED.

DANIEL BAILEY, Adm'r of ELEANORA DILL, deceased,

vs.  
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Ex'r of ANDREW THOMPSON, deceased.

2d May, 1829. Rule on all the Legatees of Andrew Thompson, deceased, and Representatives of Jane Thompson, Widow of Andrew Thompson, deceased, and on his Creditors, to shew cause why the money raised upon the sale of the Real Estate of Andrew Thompson, deceased, should not be appropriated to the Legatees in the Will, according to its provisions. And it is referred to Z. HERBERT, S. S. KING, and WM. S. COLEMAN, to meet at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 21st day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to examine and report the amount paid to the several Legatees out of the Estate of said Andrew Thompson, deceased, and also out of the Estate of said Jane Thompson, the widow, and the times when such payments were respectively made, and the balance now due each Legatee. Upon the above Report, so made, the Court to make their decision at Nov. Term, 1829.

By the Court,  
GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

-Oct. 6. 3t

### LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. Oct. 1st, 1829—which, if not lifted before the 1st of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as Dead Letters.

A. Robert Armstrong, John Ashbaugh, John Adair, Jr.	B. John Barr, Marian Bowen, Miss Sarah Barr, Miss Elizabeth Boyd, John W. Bideman, Peter Baum, Jacob Brough, James Bond, Jacob Bower, Simon Becker, William Balentine, Samuel Butler, Peter Beisel, 2.	C. William Cardiff, Samuel E. Cook, Wm. E. Camp, Geo. Cunningham, or Jacob Fisher.	D. John Duffield, Capt. Sam'l Dicke, Samuel Diehl, John Delap, Esq. Isaiah Dill, 7.	E. Mrs. Sarah Edie, Archibald Etzlar, Peter Eyster.	F. James Fisher, John L. Fuller, John Forsith, Robert or David Fletcher, Robert Fletcher.	G. Col. Sam'l Gilleland, John S. Galloway, Ellen Glessner.	H. John Heagy, Jesse Hamilton, Henry Hake, John Himmen, John Hugaman, Phebe Hendricks, Thomas Hughes, Joseph Hughs, Martin Harman, John Hornberger, or John Tony, Michael Hoffman.	I. George Irvine, Marian Jeko.	K. John Kitchen, Mabel King, Henry Kirshler.	L. Capt. Wm. Lowry, David Little, 2 Miss Jane Lowden, Mr. Little, Margaret Lockart.	M. Peter Marks, Michael Miller, Margaret Miller, Mrs. Margaret Martin, Miss Sarah A. McKesson, Joseph McCain, George McLain, John Musselman, Mary McGowan, James McGaughy, John McElroy, Miss Mary McIlroy, Rev. D. M'Conaughy.	N. Jesse D. Newman, David Newman.	O. John Orr, 2 John O'Neill, James Patterson, Samuel Perrey, W. P. Preston.	R. Michael Rupp, Sam'l Reed, Esq.	S. Miss Eliza Stevenson, John Stewart, Richard Saddler, 2 William Staup, Fred'k Stockeager, C. J. Shower, John Sherf, Philip Slentz, Ferd. Summercamp, Jacob Swisher, Abraham Spangler, Abraham Sando, James Stafford, John Shaner, Jacob Shriver.	T. John Troxell, Jr. Peter Trostle, 2 Robert Taylor.	V. John Vank.	W. Miss S. Weldy, Henry Walter, Magdalena Whitmore, Ephraim Willet, Peter Weaver, John Walker, Elizabeth Wally.
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WILLIAM W. BELL, P. M.  
[Oct. 6.] 3t

### LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, (York-Springs) October 1st, 1829.

Nicholas Althouse, Galeb Beales, Horatio R. Pilkington, Thomas Reed, Dr. Sheffer, Isaac Sadler, Clement Stewtheaker, Peter Sheldiz, Gen. Sam'l White, 4 Maj. John Welford, 3 David Weaver, Jacob Weaver, Isaac Wierman, Esq. Nicholas Wierman.	James Neely, Jr. David Nickle, Horatio R. Pilkington, Thomas Reed, Dr. Sheffer, Isaac Sadler, Clement Stewtheaker, Peter Sheldiz, Gen. Sam'l White, 4 Maj. John Welford, 3 David Weaver, Jacob Weaver, Isaac Wierman, Esq. Nicholas Wierman.
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H. WIERNAN, P. M.  
Oct. 6. 3t

### List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, (Littles-Town), Pa. Oct. 1, 1829.

George Brady, Henry Cooper, Isaac C. Dunn, Nancy Deveny, David H. Eckart, Wm. Ellis, Robert Forbes, Catharine Graft, Leah Graft, George Humbert, Mar'n Heller, John Jones, Esq.	John Keifer, Amos Lefever, Messrs. Dunn & M. Thain Alfred Nolen, Jacob Powell, Wm. Pomas, Solomon Staley, Geo. Senterberger, John R. Swisher, Michael Tracy, Michael Warner, F. L. S. P. M.
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## LATE & INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Boston of the packet ship Amethyst, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d ult. intelligence of a highly interesting character has been received.

### SEAT OF WAR.

The intelligence from the seat of war shews a rapid progress of the Russian arms. The accounts from Constantinople, on the other hand, do not indicate that spirit among the Turks which has been exhibited on former emergencies. The orders for a levy *en masse* have produced but 30,000 men, and these only from districts where there were a sufficient number of troops to compel the levy. The only drawback on the Russian successes, is the intelligence from Odessa that the plague was fast approaching that great depot of supplies for the Russian forces. Gen. Diebitsch on the 24th July had his head quarters near Burgas, at Cape Emin. Gen. Paskewitch on the 27th of June, captured the important city of Erzerum and the fortress of Hassan-Kale. Erzerum is the capital of Turcomania in Asiatic Turkey, with a population of 130,000. Its capture opens all Asiatic Turkey to the Russians.

Official advices had been received at St. Petersburg, of the capture on the 27th June, of Erzerum, and the fortress of Hassan-Kale. At Erzerum, the Seraskier himself, and four other Pachas, were made prisoners, and 150 cannon had fallen into the hands of the Russians, of which 29 were taken at Hassan-Kale. The capture of this important city, in fact leaves Asia open to the triumphant Russians. The plague is fast approaching Odessa.

A letter from Odessa, July 27, says—"We learn by letters from Varna, that our army had completed on the 24th, the passage of the Balkan.—Count Diebitsch had pushed forward his advanced posts as far as Cape Emin, near Burgas. Gen. Roth has established his head-quarters at Aidos.

Intelligence of another character had also been received, which had damped the public exultation, and created general alarm. It announced that the plague was fast approaching Odessa, and that decided cases of that tremendous disorder had occurred within three miles of that city. The inhabitants were full of consternation; all business was suspended, and as is customary in visitations of this nature, every family was provisioning themselves and making preparations for locking themselves up in their houses till the destroying scourge should have passed. Odessa is the grand depot whence all the magazines of the army were supplied, and if it be reduced to a desert for the space of a few months only, the legions now beyond the Balkan may be stopped for want of provisions in their victorious march, or delivered up helpless by famine into the hands of their enemies.

The London Courier notices that Erzerum was taken, 'and all those glorious advantages gained' on the 9th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Pultowa—"Where fortune left the Royal Swede," a day celebrated in the annals of Russia. The Russians are now encamped for the first time on the banks of the Euphrates, with the fertile plains of Turcomania, the ancient Assyria, before them, and without an enemy to prevent their progress. Erzerum was the centre of all the forces and resources collected by the Turkish Government to carry on the war in defence of its Asiatic provinces.

"How far," says the Courier, "the Russians choose to proceed seems now to be left to their own will. Whether they will march over the ruins of Babylon to Bagdad, or turn down into Anatolia to threaten Constantinople from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, time will show, and the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas, or the obstinacy of the Sultan, must decide. But if European diplomacy stand not in lieu of arms, ere many months have elapsed, the mighty colossus of the Ottoman Empire may lie a wreck upon that earth which it once overshadowed with its power."

Upon the present condition of the affairs of the East, and the new relations between the other powers of Europe, likely to be produced by it, the London Herald of 19th ult. holds the following language. The Herald is anti-Muscovite in its politics.

"It is said, though we know not upon what authority, that the Turks have manifested a decided inclination to open negotiations with Russia on the subject of peace. The report obtained some credit in the city among persons generally well informed, and it is certainly not at all improbable. Some, indeed, went so far as to say that an armistice had been entered into. To this we do not attach the least credit, for, though we can readily believe that the Turks, under existing circumstances, may be anxious for peace, we doubt very much indeed whether the Russians are so pacifically inclined.—

The truth is, the golden prize for which the Muscovite empire has been for ages playing, is now, according to all appearance, on the point of being won. We learn from Odessa that the Russian army had completed its passage over the Balkan—that formidable range of mountains which the friends of Turkey vainly imagined would oppose an insuperable barrier to its march on Constantinople. General Diebitsch, we further learn, has pushed his advanced posts as far as Cape Emin, near Burgas, while Gen. Roth has established his head-quarters at Aidos.

Now let any one look at a map of Turkey, and he will find that there is nothing to impede the march of the Russians to the capital of Constantinople, if we except Adrianople, which, for the sake of effect, they may leave unreduced in their rear. Burgas is not more than a hundred miles from Constantinople—a short distance, when are considered the immense extent that the Russians have already marched, and the great natural impediments which they have surmounted. It is true that, if the Turks possess the enthusiasm and love of country for which they were anciently so much distinguished, they may still make a most formidable resistance;—but this does not appear to be the case. The *levy en masse*, it is said, is very sluggishly executed, the people taking arms only in those districts where there are troops enough to compel them to military service; and of volunteers there are very few, if any at all.—This, it is true, is the Russian version of the state of things in Turkey, but there is reason to believe that it is pretty correct. Such being the case, the question is, whether Russia will forego the glorious opportunity of conquering Turkey, that ancient and inveterate enemy, merely because one or two of the great European Powers may declare war against her? For our part we are inclined to answer, "No."

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### A FEW PLAIN THOUGHTS.

On Tuesday next, the voters of this County will be called upon to exercise their inestimable privilege of choosing their public servants. There are three Tickets before them, in a selection from which every man will, of course, exercise his unbiased judgment.—The two old parties have, as is customary, their separate and distinct Tickets—and a third ticket has sprung up, at the instigation of certain men, who have taken advantage of the existing excitement against the Masonic Institution, to further their own views—whatever these may be. The Federal Ticket of this County is certainly a good one—and if no valid reason could be adduced, which would justify a desertion of it by the Federal party, it ought to receive the undivided support of that party. The question then arises—*is there any such reason?* I answer—that, in my opinion, there is not. The leaders of the party who have given themselves the name of Anti masonic, have, to injure the Federal Ticket, dubbed it a "Masonic" one—and call upon all those who are opposed to Masonry to rally around the candidates which they have laid before them. Now, what has any Free-Mason to expect from Mr. M'Sherry and Mr. Macfarlane, different from Mr. Fahnestock and Mr. Gilbert? They are all independent of the Masonic Institution—and as respects that circumstance, it certainly can be a matter of no moment to Masons, which of them should succeed. The two former gentlemen would watch as closely every movement which would infringe upon the civil liberties of the people, as the latter. What then is to be gained, by encouraging an opposition which goes to destroy the union of the Federal party? Nothing is gained—and the party is weakened, and in fact broken up. This is the grand object in view by those who have raised this new ground of distinction. But will the Federalists of the country join in this attempt? They must see, for they are too intelligent to be deceived, the real state of the case—and having seen it, I have too much confidence in their discretion, to suppose that they will lend their sanction to measures, of which the destruction of their party must be the necessary result. Upon the whole, then, I have every reason to believe, that the great body of the Federal party will join in the support of the Federal Ticket—and check at once this glaring attempt to lead them astray from "the paths in which their Fathers have trod."

AN OLD FEDERALIST.

#### The State Road Ticket.

How did Mr. Macfarlane contrive to persuade the Essex Delegates to settle him on the Masons' Ticket? A few facts will shew. The Masons of the Borough had elected Two Delegates, one of whom was an Anti-Mason, and expressly declined serving as a Federal (Masonic) Delegate, and gave notice to that effect after his election as well as before.—Between the time of his election and the day fixed for meeting, Mr. Macfarlane, his neighbor, came home, and the Delegate was prevailed on to serve. Mr. Macfarlane was one of the Commissioners appointed by Mr. M'Sherry, to locate the State Road through this County. In Menallen township, several routes were proposed, one of which leads through the farm of SAMUEL B. WRIGHT.—On Friday or Saturday, Mr. Macfarlane and the other Commissioners located the road to suit Mr. Wright's views, and on the following Monday, Mr. Wright came on as a Delegate, and settled his friend Mr. Macfarlane on the ticket. I charge no man with bargain and sale, but this looks as if they understood each other. Let Menallen township consider the subject, and if they expect a review of said road, they will take care not to elect John F. Macfarlane and James M'Sherry.

Against the charge which the above writer makes against Mr. WRIGHT, shows, either that he knows but little of his character, or that he is determined to carry his point, without regard to the means. Every man who is acquainted with Mr. WRIGHT, knows that even suspicion of intrigue or any dishonorable conduct cannot be attached to his character—and such an accusation can have no other effect than to shew the desperate cause the person is engaged in, who makes it. And why was this charge reserved, until no opportunity was left to answer it, before the election, where Mr. Macfarlane was a candidate? This very circumstance condemns it.—Whether those gentlemen may deem the above article worthy their notice and a reply, we cannot say—but every person who knows them, and sees the object the writer has in view, will be completely sensible of the injustice of the charge.

As to Mr. Macfarlane's nomination, we know that it was not only unexpected, but was far from being desirable by him at this time—so that the idea of his intriguing for office is preposterous. The Delegate mentioned in the above article supports the Federal Ticket, whatever opinions he may entertain upon the subject of Masonry. He is not disposed to sacrifice his party at the bidding of any man.

#### A few facts relative to the desperate means made use of to sustain Free Masonry.

The Masonic Ticket (James M'Sherry and John F. Macfarlane) was settled by eight men only. The residue of the County was not represented at all in the meeting. Mr. M'Sherry well knew that he had not been nominated by the Federal party, but by a faction of Free-Masons. He consulted his country friends, and went to Gettysburg on the day of the Democratic Delegate meeting, with a determination to decline being a candidate. He so informed one of the Delegates who settled him. He was, however, prevailed on to wait until the Anti-masonic Ticket should be settled, before he reduced his determination to writing. He went home, and by the next Thursday's mail wrote a letter to one of the Borough Delegates, declining to be considered a candidate for the next legislature. These are facts which can be proven—and, if denied, let the letter be published. And why is it withheld? Have the Free Masons prevailed on Mr. M'Sherry, still to suffer his name to remain on the Ticket, to help out their sinking cause? If they have so much influence with him, we might as well vote for a Free-mason as for him.

#### GERMANY TOWNSHIP.

[As there will be no opportunity for a reply to the above, this being the last paper before the Election, the Editor feels it his duty to remark, that the charge of Mr. M'Sherry being settled by a faction of Free-masons, is incorrect, as there was no Mason in the Delegate meeting—nor no one who was under the influence of Masons—but all firm and decided Federalists, anxious for the preservation of their old and honorable party against the attacks of disorganizers. The Editor would also remark, that the Free-masons never had any communication with Mr. M'Sherry at all upon the subject of his being a candidate, either verbally or by letter—and do not even know his sentiments upon the subject of Masonry. To dub him a Masonic candidate, is but one of the desperate means used by the breakers-down of the Federal party to further their cause—they know that he is no Mason, nor under Masonic influence—but they raise the bug-bear of Masonry to injure him, if it were possible—but it will not do—their schemes are seen through by the People.]

There appears to be great exultation evinced by certain men, at the result of the Inspectors' election on Friday last; and it is proclaimed at every corner as an "Anti-masonic triumph," for the purpose of having an effect. Now the fact is, that there were but 140 votes polled, out of above 200 in the borough—that every exertion was made by those men to get out all their force, and but little on the opposition; that neither of the candidates were masons—and that no mason interfered with the voters at the election, as far as our observation extended. But they will find on Tuesday next, that there are yet left on the turf, some who pride themselves on the name of

#### FEDERALISTS.

The crisis has arrived, when you will have to decide, whether your venerable, and highly respectable name and party are to be given up and sacrificed, to gratify the whims of aspiring men—or whether you will hoist the Federal Banner, and combat under it, as you have been wont to do, victoriously. If you will not vote for a Freemason, when he is up for office, tell him so by your vote—but do not now sacrifice your party, when there is no Masonic candidate. To the polls, then, all who are proud of the name of Federalists, and show those who are endeavoring, if it lay in their power, to deceive you, that you see through their shallow schemes. With the Federal Banner streaming over us we must be triumphant. Huzza for the OLD FEDERAL PARTY! ONE WHO THINKS FOR HIMSELF.

#### CONFEREE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Conferees of the Counties of York and Adams, convened at the house of Mrs. Emig, Innkeeper, in the borough of Hanover, on Friday 25th September, 1829; the meeting was organized by the selection of GEORGE SMYSER, of Gettysburg, as Chairman, and appointing ELI OVERDEER, of Hanover, as Secretary. The following Conferees were present:

Adams County—George Smyser, Martin Clark, and James Clarke.  
York County—Samuel Hostetter, Eli Overdeer, and John B. Wentz.

Resolved, That having confidence in the talents and integrity of EZRA BLYTHE, of Adams county, we recommend him to the support of the Democratic Republicans of York and Adams counties, as a suitable candidate for Senator, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of the Senatorial District.

GEORGE SMYSER, Chair'n.  
ELI OVERDEER, Sec'y.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been nominated, by the Anti-masonic Delegate Meeting of this County, as their Candidate for Senator, I take this opportunity of informing my friends and fellow-citizens, that I withdraw my name from before them as such.  
G. SWENEY.  
Sept. 27. 1829.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Latimore, Sept. 28th, 1829.

A consistent and moderate opposition has been considered by the wisest legislators, a happy safeguard of the liberties of a Republic. They contend, that it is better that party spirit should sometimes burn with zeal and animation, rather than a free people should sink into apathy and indifference.—Where there is opposition, we find each voter, as a sentinel, watching upon the ramparts of his country's freedom; but when it dies away, a whole nation does not look unlike a careless and indolent army, sleeping upon their arms whilst the enemy is in sight.

Establishing then as an axiom, that party spirit is of incalculable value, not only as a stimulating principle to start an inquiry into the character of each candidate for office, but also of exciting a proper jealousy of our own rights—how forcible and interesting are the above remarks to the Federal party of this County. Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the citizens of this county rallied around its standard, whenever danger or necessity called forth the patriotism of the people.—Years however have elapsed, since a difference of opinion upon the rational policy of the country caused a division in the ranks of the old Federal party.—Many have not ceased to recollect, how bitterly that contest was waged, and the enthusiastic violence which characterized the rising Democratic party. It is needless to speak of the struggle which convulsed this State. The new party appealed to the passions of the people, and were successful in their designs. This county remained firm; and as it is well known, at the election of Gen. Hiester, we had a majority of above eleven hundred. Since that time, our opponents have resorted to less open, but more effectual means: they have acted quietly but insidiously; they have appealed to the charms of office, and many listened to the insinuating spell: they have scattered firebrands into our ranks, under the pretext of destroying all party considerations—and yet those very men, who disclaim so loudly against party considerations, never have (and, if put upon their oaths, could not deny it) voted for a Federalist, unless upon particular occasions, with an expectation of dividing the party, through some popular candidate for office.

That they have been thus advancing, and we as rapidly receding, needs no further evidence than the state of our polls at the last Election. And the inquiry which the author of this essay wishes to make from every Federal Republican is—whether these things shall continue, whether we shall continue to expect from other men, those they choose—men who take advantage of local partialities, and, in conjunction with public prejudices, strangely receive the support of the Federal party, though they are acknowledged Democrats.

Let these interrogations receive the reflection of every Federal Republican; and let them decide, whether we shall tamely submit, or independently claim our prerogative in this County—and choose a more convenient season to prove our Anti-Masonic principles at the polls.

#### AN ANTI-MASON.

P. S. Happening to look over the Anti-Masonic Ticket, and discovering that, of the three first candidates on it, there were two Democratic Jackson Anti-Masons, and one Federal Jackson Anti-Mason, is the circumstance which gave rise to the above reflections.—Nor could I but remember, that the majority of the County last year was Federal Administration: and now to be called upon for the very persons who opposed them, and one of them too a deserter from their own party, could not be considered a very respectable compliment. Would it not have been a greater inducement to us, to have had at least one candidate from amongst our own ranks, to bring out our Anti-Masonic principles?

#### COMMUNICATION.

Huzza for the People, vs. Free-Masonry. At the Inspector's election in Gettysburg, all the parties, Free-Masons, incorruptible Federalists, and exclusive Democrats, all united to put down the Anti Masonic Ticket. The people decided as follows:

Anti-Masonic Ticket	Masonic Ticket.
Inspector, ROBERT SMITH, 76.	Inspector, M. C. CLARKSON, 64.
Assessor, ADAM SWORE, 74.	Assessor, JACOB ZIEGLER, 61.

Anti-Masonic majority—12.  
Let the people through the County stick to the Anti-Masonic Ticket throughout, and their Ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority.—We should have no splitting or scratching of tickets. Don't trust our opponents—they will form a coalition against us. They care nothing about Federalism or Democracy. Their grand aim is to crush Anti-Masonry. Let the people arise and protect themselves.  
ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The writer of the following does not, certainly, stop at any means, however daring, which he may imagine will help his cause. He must think the people gullible, indeed, when such tales could have any effect.

#### FOR THE SENTINEL.

##### To the Freemen of Adams County.

An election is fast approaching, the result of which will confirm more strongly the dominion of Free-Masonry over you, or shake it to its centre. If the Anti-Masonic Ticket, settled with the avowed object of eradicating this Secret Association, should succeed, then Free-Masons will tremble for their ambitious and mercenary prospects, and their institution will droop and die—for ambition and private gain is the food which sustains it. If that ticket should fail of success, Masonry will triumph in your weakness, and rivet her chains more securely around you.

In order to ascertain whether Free-Masonry is an object which ought to command the zealous attention of freemen, and the zealous opposition of Christians, let us briefly inquire into some of its objects, its obligations, and its ceremonies. One of its fundamental principles is that all its acts, its resolutions, and its designs, are to be forever hid in darkness, and wrapt in impenetrable secrecy. All its members are bound by the most solemn and terrific oaths, under the most bloody penalties, not to disclose any of its secrets. And why is this? If the object of this Institution is a laudable one—such as aimed at the good of society; if it recognized none but lawful means, and lawful objects, why all this array of awful oaths, and deathful penalties, to prevent the discovery of such innocent designs? No man acquainted with the motives of human action, none but drivelling idiots could believe, that all this ingenuity would be exercised to guard against the discovery of praise-worthy acts and objects. The penalty for disclosing Masonic secrets, is DEATH in its most revolting shape. The importance to Masons of the secret to be kept, must consequently be in proportion to the penalty. And what is there, whose secrecy is of such vast importance, unless it be some dark conspiracy, which, if known, would bring down a severe punishment upon its authors? How can the moralist and the Christian reconcile it to his own conscience? The oaths which Free-Masons take, are unauthorized by law. Do not Free-Masons then take the name of God in vain, and do not the principles of the Institution enjoin and sanction it? They swear to assist each other, "RIGHT or WRONG." Knights Templar, before they take the oath, perform the ceremony of administering the *Sacrament* to the candidate. And in order to make it more impressive, they compel him to *drink wine out of a human skull*.

It is said, that in the ceremonies of the order of the *Knights of the Red Cross*, Free-Masons go through the ceremony of trying *Our Saviour, finding him guilty, and sentencing him to be executed*. These things, it is true, are known only to the higher orders of Masons. But they are sanctioned by the principles of the Institution. Let sober-minded men think of these things. If they approve of them, let them vote the Masons' Federal or Democratic Ticket. If they disapprove of them, they will be found voting the Anti-Masonic Ticket.

#### NO NEUTRAL.

#### COMMUNICATION.

The Masons' Federal Ticket.  
James M'Sherry.  
John F. Macfarlane.  
The Masons' Democratic Ticket.  
David Middlecoff,  
James Clarke.  
The Peoples' Anti-Masonic Ticket.  
Bernhart Gilbert.  
Samuel Fahnestock.

It is to be hoped that no true Anti-Mason will vote for either of the candidates on the two first named Tickets, although some of them may not be Masons. "Those who are not for us are against us." All who do not vote the Anti-Masons' Ticket, favor and assist Free-Masonry, although some of them, no doubt, will do so unconsciously.

#### TRUE BLUE.

From the Village Record.  
Hear an old Saxonian!

The storm is up. When! how the wind whistles! how the storm drives! Where shall we find safety? Heave out the old federal anchor! That's it, my hearties! With this the gallant ship rode out many a heavy gale.—The best bower anchor! Huzza for the old federal anchor! till the storm ceases, the haze clears away, and we see better where to steer.  
"Fall to! yarely, or we run ourselves a-ground!"  
Cheerily—cheerily, my hearties: yare, yare."  
NEXT PLEASEST VOLUNTEERS!  
I will parade in Bonapoleon, on Saturday the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock. All those who were from early members, and the present ones, are expected to deliver to their muskets on that day.  
GEO. ECKENRODE, 1st Lieut.  
Oct. 6.





## PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be Exposed to Sale, on **Saturday the 10th of October next**, on the premises,

**A Tract of Land,**  
Late the Estate of JAMES MOORHEAD, deceased, containing

**279 ACRES**

and the usual allowance, more or less, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Day, Ludwick Waltemyer, David Johnston, and others; and contiguous to the South Mountain, which affords an excellent range for Cattle.

Said Tract of Land has been divided by order of said Court, and will be sold all together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; and

on each part there are **Improvements**, and a proportion of Woodland.

The Turnpike Road from Carlisle to Hanover, passes through the same, at which place there is a very eligible situation for a Tavern or Distillery; two small streams run through the farm.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

WILLIAM MOORHEAD,

Administrator de bonis non.

Sept. 1. 18

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on **Thursday the 8th of October next**, on the premises,

**A VALUABLE FARM.**  
Late the property of JOHN FOLLAR, deceased, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Hilt, Jacob Landsinger and others, containing

**125 Acres & 149 Perches**

of Patented Land. There are about 18 Acres of Meadow and a large quantity of Woodland—the residue in Clover.

The improvements are a two-story Log Dwelling House, and a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings, 2 elegant Springs of water, with Spring-houses, convenient to the house; two Orchards, with choice Fruit. There is a never failing stream of water running near the Barn.

The public road running from Bon-aughtown to M'Sherrystown, runs through the plantation: it is 3 miles from the former, and 4 from the latter. Persons wishing to see the property, will call on EYE FOLLAR, who resides on the Farm. An indisputable title and possession will be given against the 1st of April next.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when due attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

PETER SMITH, Esq.

Sept. 1. 18

## A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for SALE, his PLANTATION, situate in St. Thomas township, Franklin county, 6 miles from Chambersburg, and 2 from St. Thomas, containing

**161 ACRES,**

of PATENTED SLATE LAND, of a good quality—96 Acres are clear; the residue in good Timber. On it is a good

**Log Dwelling-house**, a new Log Barn, Apple Orchard, and Well of Water. There are about 8 Acres of Meadow.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, previous to the 15th day of October next, it will on that day, be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M.

JOHN HIGHLANDS.

Sept. 22. 3t

## NOTICE.

AS I have declined business, it is essentially necessary that my Books be closed as soon as possible. Of those who know themselves to be indebted by Note or Book, of a long standing, a speedy payment is requested; and those who have accounts of a short standing, may receive indulgence in no other way than by settling the same, making me secure by Note or otherwise. Persons may find me at the late dwelling of T. STEVENS, Esq. West York-street.

N. B. THE CASH will be given for

**3,000 Bushels BARLEY.**

Tavern-keepers and others may

**BIER,**

previous to the Election, by the sub-

WM. E. CAMP.

Gettysburg, Sept. 29. 3t

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphan's Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Saturday the 14th of November next**, on the premises,

**A Valuable FARM.**

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Wert, John Bear, and others, containing

**100 ACRES,**

18 Perches, more or less, of Patented Land. There are about 18 Acres of Meadow, and a quantity of Woodland; the residue in Clover. The improve-

ments are

**Two two-story** **HOUSES.**

one of which is Brick, and the other Frame, now occupied as a TAVERN; a Double Log Barn, and other Stables and Sheds convenient to the Tavern; three never-failing wells of water, with pumps—two in the Tavern yard, and one convenient to the Brick house.

and an Orchard. There is a stream of water running through this farm, on which is erected

**A SAW-MILL.**

The Turnpike Road running from Gettysburg to Baltimore passes through the farm—it is 3 miles from the former, and 49 from the latter. It would suit very well to be divided, as the Turnpike passes through the middle of it, and there are improvements on each side—and it will be sold all together or separate, to suit purchasers—ALSO,

At the same time & place. Will be Sold,

**A TRACT OF**

**Timber-Land,**

lying within a mile of said

Farm, containing 24 Acres—and

**A Lot of Ground,**

containing 10 Acres, 22 perches. All to be sold as the Estate of DANIEL MARK, deceased. Persons wishing to see the Property, will call on John Mark, who resides on the Farm.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JESSE MARK, Adm'r.

By the Court,

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Sept. 29. 18

## TO BE SOLD,

**AT PUBLIC SALE.**

ON **Thursday the 15th day of October next**, on the premises,

**A Tract of Patented Land,**

Late the property of WM WEAKLY, deceased, situate in Reading township, Adams county, containing

**100 ACRES**

and some Perches, adjoining lands of John Myers, Wm. Johnson, and others, whereupon are erected a good

**Stone House and Kitch-**

**en well finished, a Stone Barn,** **Spring-House, Still-house, and other Out-houses—a great quantity of stone fence already made, and stone to make more at a small expense; a due proportion of first rate timber; and the land well watered with never-failing Springs—and a sufficiency of Meadow.**

The terms will be made known on said day, when attendance will be given by the subscriber. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, on said day.

THOS. CRAIGHEAD, Esq.

Sept. 22. 18

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on **Saturday the 31st of October next**, on the premises,

**A Valuable FARM,**

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, William M'Gaughy, and others, containing

**221 ACRES,**

more or less, of PATENTED LAND—about 80 of which are in Timber; a sufficiency of meadow.

The improvements are a **Stone Dwelling-house**, and **Log Barn**, and other Out-buildings; an excellent Orchard, of different kinds of fruit; a well of good water near the door—and a spring near it.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown them by Mr. Neely, residing thereon, or David Heagy, Gettysburg. An indisputable title and possession will be given on the first of April next.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

MARY HEAGY.

Sept. 8. 18

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented by Pub-

of April next.

THOSE who have promised us

Wood in payment of their subscrip-

tions, are requested to deliver it as soon as convenient this fall.

## FOR SALE, THREE FARMS.

ONE near the York Road, 41 miles from Gettysburg, containing **150 ACRES**; the other two about 4 miles

from Gettysburg, near the Shippensburg Road—one containing about **100 ACRES**—and the other about **120.**

For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber in Gettysburg, who will sell on moderate terms, as he wishes to employ his Capital otherwise.

THOMAS J. COOPER.

Sept. 29. 3t

## FOR SALE.

**A Valuable Property,**

IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains **20 ACRES OF LAND**, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings.

It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$130. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, Trustee.

May 19. 18

## Notice is hereby Given.

To all the Heirs and Legal Representa-

tives of

**MARTIN CARL,**

LATE of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, viz.:—George Carl's children, (his grand children) to wit, John Carl, Rebecca Carl, inter-

married with George Dill, Polly Carl, and Eliza Carl; and children, Catharine, intermarried with John Hull, Polly, intermarried with Casper Sowers, Betsy, intermarried with Peter Wagner, Martin Carl, John, now deceased, leaving children, George, John and

Mary Carl, Frederick Carl, Jacob Carl, Joseph Carl, Samuel Carl, Daniel Carl, and David Carl—or the Guardians of such as are minors, that an

**INQUEST**

will be held on a certain Tract of Land, of said deceased, in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob

Carl, the heirs of Daniel Eyster, and others, containing 260 Acres, more or less, on Friday the 9th of October next, to make partition of said land to and among the several heirs of said deceased, provided the same can be thus divided, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same cannot be divided to and among all the said

heirs, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

P. HEAGY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 15. 18

## LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN F. HAPKE, dec'd, or the Estate of Doctor T. B. COLEMAN, dec'd, will do well by calling before the 15th of October next, and settling their accounts—after that time their accounts will be placed in the hands of Wm. M'Grew, Esq. for collection. All persons having claims against either of the Estates, will please hand them in, properly authenticated, for settlement, before the 15th of October next.

C. F. KEENER.

Sept. 22. 3t

## Printing-Types, Presses, &c.

WILLIAM HAGER & CO.

Offer for Sale, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 30, Gold St. N. York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, from 14 lines pica to diamond, at the following prices, six months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for cash. They cast their book founts

from English to Diamond, on a metal which they warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six lines Pica & all larger per lb. 30. Double Pica to 22. Great Primer 22. English & Pica 35. Nonpareil 90. And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange at 8 cents per pound.

W. H. & Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer on accommodative terms.

N. York, Sept. 22

## Petersburg Invinibles!

YET will parade on **Saturday the 10th of October next**, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

JONAS JOHNS, O. S.

Sept. 15. 18

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Common-

wealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected;

I, PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

**ELECTION**

will be held in the said County, on the **Second Tuesday in October next, (the 13th)**

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Deltone's Mill, at the house of Francis Hilt, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Col Jacob Cochour, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the house now occupied by Colonel James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house formerly occupied by Adam Swartz, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of John Gilbert, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by John Marks, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowingo, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherry's-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by Jacob Hartzell, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Deltone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bon-aughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

**AT WHICH TIME AND PLACES**

**WILL BE ELECTED**

**One Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylv'a,**

**One Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to represent the District composed of the Counties of A-**

**dams and York,**

**Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams,**

**One County Commissioner,**

**One Auditor of Public Accounts, and**

**One Director of the Poor, and of the House of Em-**

**ployment of the County of Adams.**

And in and by the said Act, it is directed that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October,

being the 2d of October next, and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held at the places of their Dis-

tricts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this state aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the third day after the election, which will be on Friday the 16th of October aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams, for any person or persons for the different offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed April 2d, 1821, it is made the duty of the sheriff to give public notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts: Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several qualified electors who shall vote at any general or special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the inspectors of such election, separate tickets for each station or office voted for, which tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no ticket shall be rejected by the judges of the election in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election within the state.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1829.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

**Drawing on the 8th Oct.**

Maryland State Lottery, No. 6, for 1839.

COHEN'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1829.

THIS Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, which is continued in consequence of its established and unvaried popularity. By this mode of drawing (which is secured by letters patent under seal of the United States) the holder of two tickets or two shares is CERTAIN OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE, AND MAY DRAW THREE! and in proportion for any greater quantity.

The drawing of Scheme No. 5, will take place on the 9th September, too early however for distant adventurers to make investments: the Commissioners therefore, in order to permit those at a distance to avail themselves of the chances offered by these popular Schemes, at this time announce the Scheme of No. 6, the drawing of which will take place on

Thursday, the 8th of October.

**HIGHEST PRIZE \$5,000.**

**SCHEME.**

1 prize of 5,000 Dollars is 5,000 Dollars.

1 prize of 1,000 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars.

1 prize of 500 Dollars is 500 Dollars.

1 prize of 200 Dollars is 200 Dollars.

4 prizes of 100 Dollars is 400 Dollars.

10 prizes of 50 Dollars is 500 Dollars.

50 prizes of 10 Dollars is 500 Dollars.

100 prizes of 5 Dollars is 500 Dollars.

100 prizes of 4 Dollars is 400 Dollars.

5,000 prizes of 3 Dollars is 15,000 Dollars.

5,268 prizes, amounting to 24,000 Dollars.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme—Not One Blank in a Prize!—the whole payable in CASH, which is secured by the Government, and can be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets, 33-Halves, 81,50-Quar's 75 cts.

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

**COHEN'S OFFICE,**

No. 144, Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the two great Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars each

Were sold in former Lotteries, and where

more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

••• Orders by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual at-

tention to give at least one week's notice of such Election,) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and In-

spectors be at the places of their Dis-

tricts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this state aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the third day after the election, which will be on Friday the 16th of October aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams, for any person or persons for the different offices aforesaid, &c.

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Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty that